

are obviously distinct. References to the literature will be found in Bulletin 52, U. S. N. M., except to the paper in the Report of the Missouri Botanical Garden, referred to above.

THE REAL LARVA OF XANTHOPASTIS TIMAIS CRAMER.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

A little while ago I described in this JOURNAL (Vol. X, p. 125) a larva from Florida under the name of *timais*. Since then Mr. E. A. Schwarz has found larvæ in Cuba which he has bred, and he brings me a specimen in alcohol which he assures me is the true larva of the species. It is not like the larva described by me, except in a superficial way, and I therefore publish the following in correction. What the larva is that I described has not yet been ascertained.

Larva.—Head rounded, slightly wider than high, scarcely bilobed; setæ coarse, black; light red, a round black spot on seta ii and one over eye, jaws black-lined. Body cylindrical, subequal, joint 12 scarcely enlarged, feet normal, equal. Cervical shield, bases of thoracic feet, abdominal feet and bases, posterior half of joint 12 and all the ground color of 13, light red. Venter pale; rest of body black, spotted with white. Cervical shield with black spots on the tubercles; setæ large and coarse; tubercles large, somewhat elevated, black. The white spots consist of three transverse rows per segment, the two anterior rows of small spots, the posterior row of larger spots, in the positions of the usual lines, dorsal, subdorsal, suprastigmatal, substigmatal and one at tubercle vi. Tubercle iv at the center of the spiracle. Three black spots on the leg base at the setæ; claspers black; joints 12 and 13 heavily black-spotted at the tubercles. Spiracles black, that of joint 2 with white posterior border. Width of head 3.2 mm.

The larva described by me differs in the tubercles being obscure and reduced, the setæ fine and short; the head is higher and the black spot on it is in a different place, the cervical shield is uncornified and is black with some red in the neck only; the distribution of the whitish marks on the body is very different and the red color at the anal end is less extensive and not spotted by black tubercles.